In all, during the last three months, the number of deaths has been 3.736 persons of all series.

The magnificent hispopotamus sent by the Vicercy of Egypt to the menagerie of the Garden of Plants, in Paris, has at last arrived here. This huge and nelly a simile, is despite its anomalous form, a magnificent creature. His color is white and brown, and he is as wild as a dog. He travelled from Margelles to Paris in a large box, prepared with oil cloths, into which the guardian used to pour fresh water. Ten goats are also travelling with him to furnish him with milk. His keeper is a Nubian of the appearance, who captured him in the river White Nile. This hippopotamus is the first which has been ever brought to Paris, and he is daily visited by mmerous amateurs and naturalists.

A gentlemen named M. de Barager, has presented a project to the Emperor, by which he proves that within a short time Paris will become a sea nort; that is to say, that it is quite possible to attract here as immense number of trading ships of a certain capacity. A sum of 130 000 francs has already been granted to him for that purpose.

Yesterday morning, a suip of 200 tons burden, called La Sole, from Bordeaux, arrived at the qualis de Louvre, loaded with wines and brudy. This whip is as large as any other of the same tomage, but her keel is flat. She came from Bordeaux to Havre in eight days.

The blind of France are said to be about one to every thousand individuals. The unfortunate amount to 37,612 in the whole population of France.

Appropries of blind, I take much pleasure to announce that Mr. Montal, the renowned piano manufacturer of her Majesty the Empress Eugenie. The instrument which has been the cause of this honor is the most remarkable ever made by any maker, not only by the ribinoss of design, the ornaments and the interior arrangements, are the work of a blind man, for Mr. Montal has been deprived of sight since he was five years old. The above mentioned pano was to be sent to the exhibition of New York, but unfortanately Mr.

one of the most incontestible advantages for the arts and sciences.

The pleasure and theatrical displays have not been numerous this week, and I have but to mention the following farces performed at three 'heatres. At the Vaudeville, "La Noix Dorée," and "L'Amour au Daguereotype," At the Varieties, "Le Poete," and "Le Savetier." and at the Palais Royal, "Vu Chapeau qui d'envole," and "Vu homme entre deux airs." These light vaudevilles have proved quite successful.

The opera house will re open on the 20th inst., with the grand musical epera of "Les Hagnenots," of Meyerbeer.

The opera house will re open on the 20th inst, with the grand musical opera of "Les Hagnenots," of Meyerbeer.

A buil fight took place at Beamaise on the 17th inst, during which three men were dangerously wounded by the animals. The Mayor has prohibited these dangerous displays, too late for the ribs of the unfortunate bandleroes and toredors.

M. Anguste Nourrit, who was lately professor of singing in Philadeiphia, committed suicide, last week by drowning himself in the river Seine. This unfortunate man, who was for the last two months subject to fits of monomania, has ended his life in the same manner as his brother, the singer of the Grand Opers. How wonderful, to see two brothers die in the same manner.

The Americans visiting Paris, with a desire to give their children a good education, are often complaining of not being able to find a school where the young men could receive in the same time both a French and American education. M. Delacour, who was formerly president of the College of Monlins, has just replied to this demand, in opening an establishment which will soon obtain the patronage of the citizens of the United States. An immense hotel, situated near the Garden of Plants, in the most healthy ward of Paris and near all the great scientific and literary schools, has been hired as a residence for the young mea, which will be sufficiently large to give them a complete course of education. The most celebrated men of Paris and of the United States, namely, Messrs. Rives, Everett, Sedgwick, Langdon, Felton, Aupers, de Tôneville, Bartholowy, St. Hilsire, &z., have offered their references to M. Delacour, who, no doubt, will meet with great success.

Street Fight in Cincinnati-Probable Murder DX-POSTMASTER JAS. C. HALL SHOT IN THE STREET BY DR. FISHER W. ANES—AMSS ARRESTED— SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY WOUNDED, ETC. [From the Comman Gasette, Sept. 2]

Prom the Cocinnati Gasette, Sept. 2]
Another prob ble murder took place in our city about half past seven o'clock sat evening, mear the corner of Fourth and Broadway. As near as we could learn, the facts are, that a difficulty has for a number of months existed between the family of James C Hall and the family of masch Dr. Aones is a member, which two familias reside in houses marrly adjuding on Fourth, near Pike street. Last evening, Mr. Hall, while passing Dr. Ames, both of whom were on their way home, was also set of the masch of suce, dailing which he allow the sword and make several clorks to sut Hall but reconsided only in catting him on the mose and several times on one of his hands. Ames getting the advantage. Hall released him self, and retreated towards the stees of Mrs. Glasgow's bearding house, on the alley. Aures followed him up; and when within three or four paces, drew a pated and fired, the ball entering immediately below the floating rib enter right side and passed through into the liver, to the depth of about four inches. Hall fell, and Ames fired a second time, but the ball missed him. Dr. A. then retreated towards home, but was afterwards arrested by officers Levis and Flannery, and lodged in the Hammond street station house.

Ames when arrested had each his person four double.

wards arrested by efficers Levis and Finnery, and ledged in the Hammond street station house.

Ames when arrested had en his person four double-barrelled pistels, three of which were loaded and his twerdoane, which was epattered with blood. Just before being arrested he sto don the side-salk in front of Hall's residence, and, uttering a number of eaths, declared that he intended to kill the did areas. A crowd soon collected, and such was the scalement that had not areas by the officers the citizens would have taken him by violence, and probably handled him very roughly.

Hall recovered himself and walked home. Dectors Edwards Dandridge and Foster were called, who probad the wound for the ball but failed in finding it.

Hall was selesed with sickness at the stemach. His physicians pronounced his case hepeisse, and Mr. Hall believing that he could not recover asked to make a statement of the after, which he did to Dr. Edwards the family physician substantially as follows: "If was coming home, and easied Dr. Ames: as I passed he hesitated; I continued some three or four passes, and turned round, and he stopped and then approached me with his cane slevated, and called me a did of a daw a dit case. I took it from him, he recovered it, and I struck him several issues during the strings, and but for the pistel would have conquered him. He draw his piatel when I was not more than three or four feet from him and ahot me; I get behind a tree box and retreasen to live of the continue was not more than three or four feet from him and ahot me; I get behind a tree box and retreasen to live it from him, he recovered it, and I struck him several issues during the strings, and but for the pistel would have conquered him. He draw his piatel when I was not more than three or four feet from him and abot me; I get behind a tree box and retreasen to live of check his, hall had alept some, had less anamended, and instinctions were more favorable. At one o'cluck his pain increased and his pulse became more week.

REGATTA IN BOSTON HARBOR.—There was a most REGATA IN BOSTON HARBOR.—I here was a most exciting regatta in the harbor yesterday. The course was from Spectacle Island, around Long Island and back to Spectacle, leaving the buoy on the starboard hand, the distance being about six miles. The wind was N. E. and N. N. E. The following are the names of the boats, their capacity, owners names, and time:—

The prizes were awarded as follows:

To the "Banshee," of South Boston, George C.
Thacher commonolog, the first prize, a spy glass.
To the "Village Bell," of Quincy, the second prize, a compass. To the "McDuff," of South Boston, the third prize, a flag.—Boston Traveller, Sept. 3.

THE PENALTY OF CRIME —Aifred J. Works, Esq., a young lawyer, of New Haven, and James H. Conck lin, his clerk, and formerly a printer, have been sentenced to the Connecticut State prison, by Judge Ingersoll, of the United States Court, for attempting to defrand the pension office by a false certificate. Works has a young and amiable wife, and is respectably connected. The Middletown Constitution says: If he had desired he might easily have escaped trial as he had given ample security to his bondsmen. But he and Concklin, relying upon an acquittal, resolved to stand the event. The pension claim was in favor of the widow of Major Lillie, an officer of the Revolution, and was founded on a law passed in 1838, which provided that no widow who should marry again should be entitled to a pension. Concklin, Works' clerk, obtained all the necessary affidavite and transmitted them to Washington, where Works was staying to prosecute similar claims against the government. In these affidavits it was stated that the widow of Major Lillie was never married again, whereas she had been married to a Mr. Baker, and had several children. These fatts, witnesses testified, were known to Concklin and to Works, who, petwikusanding, prosected the claim.

A NEGRO HUNG BY A MOB FOR BAPS LAW AND For the following statement we are indebted to

For the following statement we are indebted to the Statemen, at Columbia, Missouri:

On Saturday last, Hiram, a negro belonging to Major Young, of this county, was brought before Pavid Gordon, Justice of the Peace, and F. T. Russell, Recorder of Columbia, on the charge of attempting the awful crime of rape upon the defeaceless person of a daughter of one of our most respectable citizens.

Maj. J. S. Rollins and Col. S. A. Young appeared as counsel at the instance of the negro's owner, to see that a fair and full trial was given, and Odon Guitar, Esq., appeared for the prosecution. A very large concourse of citizens were in attendance, a portion of whom were much excited by the daring atrocity of the crime charged, and a firm conviction of the negro's guilt. This portion of the people were for summary vengeance, without waiting for the issue of the trial. Nevertheless, the trial progressed without interruption until about 3 o'clock, when, seemingly no longer able to resist the impulse of their feelings, a portion of the crowd outside rushed into the court house, and, overcoming the importunities and efforts of the court, sheriff, counsel, Ac., put a rope around the prisoner's neck, and forced him into the street. With an excited populace at his heels, he was hurried down Courthouse street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the bridge over Flat Branch, at the western extremity of town, and thence to a wood northwest of the court house. Here an attempt was made to hang him; an attempt which in all probability would have proved successful but for the protestations of many citzens and the accidental breaking of the rope. Maj. Rollins, and the edi or of this paper, (Col. Switz'er.) publicly protested against the whole proceeding, and by addresses to those concerned, backed by the peaceable importunities and co operation of Mr. Davis, of the Sewinel, and many other citizens, a-suaged in some measure the excitement prevailing, and unduced those having the prisoner in charge to a legal trial.

On Sabbath the prisoner mad

on Sabbath the prisoner made a full confession of

a legal trial.

On Sabbath the prisoner made a full confession of his guilt, thus relieving all doubts on that subject, at the same time bringing to light the names of two other negro men of his neighborhood who had made threats that, some time in the future, and upon some white lemale or other, they would commit a similar outrage.

Monday was another day of excitement, and the people were out in large numbers. There being no longer a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, a portion of those present were unwilling to await legal conviction and punishment by the Circuit Court—contending that the punishment of the haw was not adequake to the crime, and therefore they were for immediately forcing the looks of the prison and taking the negro and burning or hauging him. At the instance of the father of the young lady upon whose person the outrage had been attempted, Col. S. A. Young and Odon Guitar, Esq., stated to those determined upon summary punishment, that it was not his desire the negro should be burned, but hanged. Mr. Guitar earnestly exhorted them, if it was their determination to hang him, to go about it coolly and do it decently and in order, and not as demons.

In order that concert of action might characterize the movements of those participating in the affair, a meeting was held in the street, in front of the court

demons.

In order that concert of action might characterize the movements of those participating in the affair, a meeting was held in the street, in front of the court house. Eli E. Bass, Esq., one of our most respectable and influential citizens, was chosen chairman of the meeting. He put the question whether the negro should be burned, and not more than half a dozen, if that number, voted in favor of burning. Mr. Bass then put the question:—"All who are in favor of hanging him will say aye," and most, f not all, said "aye." A large number of the citizens present did not approve and took no part in the proceedings. Hauging being thus decided upon, a committee was appointed to procure a rope, a cart on which to convey the negro to the place of execution, and a coffin in which to bury him. It was also made the duty of this committee to force the prison doors, take the negro out, and hang him "decently and in order." Mr. George N. King, was appointed chairman of the committee, with power to appoint nine committeemen to co operate with him. The following are the names of the committee as furnished us by Mr. King, viz:—George N. King, Henry Wilkinson, John Bolinfer, Wm. Breakey, Wm. B. Cato, John Robinett, John Houne, Wm. Hubbard, A. R. Vest and R. P. Waters.

About twelve o'clock they proceeded to the jail,

Maters.

About twelve o'clock they proceeded to the jail, and, under the protest of the sheriff, forced the doors, took the negro out, and, followed by a large number of persons, quietly proceeded to a grove northwest of the town, and there the negro was hung and buried.

ROBERT ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, AT ALEXANDRIA,

ROBERT ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, AT ALEXANDRIA, RY—THE PRISONER'S ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE—PAROXYSMS ON THE GALLOWS!

(From the Chacinant Gasete, Sept. 5)

The prisoner, between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning, the day appointed for his execution, attempted to commit suicide by cutting the veins of both arms with a razor, which he had secreted in the floor of his cell since he was first incarcerated, near fifteen months ago. He was brought from the jail with his arms pinioned, and the fatal neose around his neck, by the sheriff and jailer, with a posse of forty armed men, and at a quarter past eleven o'clock, placed in an express wagon, in which he was seated, alongside of his coffin. The procession moved to the scaffold, some quarter of a mile distant, at which they arrived at his o'clock. The prisoner, who was much enfeebled from the loss of blood from his self-inflicted wounds, mounted the steps of the scaffold with slight assistance from the Sheriff, on account of his arms being pinioned. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Spillman, a Baptist elergyman, in which the prisoner joined, exhibiting complete penitence. On rising, the prisoner proceeded to address the assembly, which numbered about filten hundred, and in a composed soner proceeded to address the assembly, which numbered about fifteen hundred, and in a composed and well connected manner, with some repetitions, however, spoke for about twenty-five minutes to the following effect:— Addressing the audience as his dying friends, he said that this was his last appearance; that he was very feeble, but was a great deal back. to address the assembly, which fifteen hundred, and in a composed ted manner, with some repetitions,

Addressing the audience as his dying friends, he said that this was his last appearance; that he was very feeble, but was a great deal better than he had expected to be after the loss of so much blood; that he had been in custody near fifteen months; that on the night previous he had attempted, what he had long derigned—suicide—but had been prevented from completing his design by the jailer, who had entered the cell and took the razor from him; that during his confinement he had received every attention, and bore testimony to the kindness of the jailer, the sheriff, and the officers of the court; that as to his sentence it was entirely unjust; that it was

during his confinement he had received every attention, and bore testimony to the kindness of the jailer, the sheriff, and the officers of the court; that as to his sentence it was entirely unjust; that it was brought about by perjured testimony, and through prejudice as to his past character; but, although it was an unjust debt, he now paid it willingly, and he implored God to pardon him. He said shat he could, unfortunately, neither read nor write, but that he made a confession to Mr. Spillman, the jailer, who had written it out in full, and on the previous evening submitted it to him, having read it in his hearing, and he endorsed it as true. In it he had menioned marnes, but it was under the advice of Mr. De Courcey, his attorney. He wished his enemies to forgive him, as he forgave them.

He alleded to the attempt made to procure a respice from the Governor, which was unsue assafal, on account of the interposition of a Mr. Baker, for which interposition he was thankful and forgave him, as he was, perhaps, better prepared to die now than two mouths hence. He related some of the circumstances connected with the fatal casualty by which the death of Carl occurred—and solemnly asserted that he did not design killing him, but had taken the gun from the hands of another, and was retreating at the time, closely followed by Gard; that he had the breech of the gun to his shoulder, and the muzzle pointed to the ground and in the act of letting the hammer down, when the unfortunate man struck the muzzle of the gun, knocking it up and causing it to go off, and the contents of the gun were ledged in the thigh; that if he had intended to have committed wilful murder, he would not have aimed there. (He is reputed a superior marksman). He therefore thought the jury erred in finding him guilty of wilful murder ander the dircumstances, and expressed the hope that it would be a warning against similar occurrences in the future. He closed his remarks by pardoning his enemies and imploring his anditory to discharge their dutes,

was? He was answered that it was five minutes of 12. He very composedly said, "Charley, at 12 I am ready to die."

Conversation was here had between the clergyman and the prisoner in reference to his future state, during which he declared his trust in God, and his preparation for death. Here a newspaper editor from one of our sister cities in Kentucky, who had arrived too late to hear his address, applied to the prisoner for a recapitulation of what he had said. He talked sone time with him, during which he became very much exhausted, and fainted, going into apasms. On recovery, the pertinacious editor continued to ply his questions, when the eafeebled man again gave way to another paroxysm; and even after his recovery, the imperturbable questioner continued to hards the prisoner until he was out off short by the evident disinclusation evinced by the unfortunate victim of this second rack.

He then shook hands with all on the platform. In parting with the Sheriff he said, "Ah! Charley, you well know me, for we have played together when we were bows, and I never thought you would have this duty to perform;" to which the Sheriff replied, "Yes, Bob, I have known you for twenty years." The prisoner said, "Charley, make it as easy for me as you can," and stepped forward upon the trapdeor.

The Sheriff arranged the noose around his neck.

The Sheriff arranged the noose around his neck, and passed the rope over the beam above, when the prisoner said, "These are my last words, I d'd not intend to kill the man, but I am now ready to die."

He again shook hands with the Sheriff, and assisted him to pull the cap down over his eyes.

twenty-five minutes of one e'clock, the Shariff et ped back, pulled the lever, and the prisoner fell, alight tremor and a few faint convulsions ended life of Robert A. Robertson. After banging thirty-five minutes, the body a lowered into the coffin, and delivered to his fried

The harsh mandates of the law, and the execution thereof, was performed by the Sheriff with all the kindness and attention to the prisoner that sould be rhown.
The utmost quiet and good order was observed by

rhown.

The utmost quiet and good order was observed by the people assembled.

DANIEL T. WOODWARD IN WARHINGTON CITY.

[Prom the Evening Star, Seot 2]

At five minutes past eleven o'clook Woodward, with the Rev. J. C. Smith, appeared in the jail yard. Rev. Messrs. Cox and Scrivener, Marshal, two Deputy Marshals, jailer, physician of the jail, Colonel Thompson and the brother of Woodward.

When Woodward reached the steps of the gallows he stepped forward and quickly ascended, as one would naturally run up stairs in a hurry. He went to the forther corner of the gallows, followed by the Rev. J. C. Smith and the other gentlemen. He looked at the trap, and then, with perfect composure, stepped upon it, stood up next to the rope to see how far he would fall; that indicated that he would fall about three feet. And then stepping back, he said to Marshal Hoover. "I think the fall is too great." He also tried the strength of the trap. A drink of water was then handed to him at his request, which he raised to his mouth with his pinioned arm. As he could not raise it high enough, Mr. Smith guided it. Not drinking freely, he asked Mr. Smith to raise the tumbler higher, so that he could drink more conveniently.

Mr. Smith then made a very effective prayer,

tumbler higher, so that he could drink more conveniently.

Mr. Smith then made a very effective prayer, during the delivery of which he scemed to listen without being the least affected. In feed, no one from his appearance would have supposed that he was just about to be launched into eternity; but, on the contrary, preparing for a feat.

After the prayer he shook hands with Col. Thosapson, Rev. John U. Smith, Rev. Messrs. Cox and Scrivener.

He then advanced to the trap, and as he was putting his feet upon it, he said to Mr. Hoover—" Must my feet be tied according to law?" Mr. Hoover replied that it should be just as he chose, that the law did not require it. He then called Dr. Semmes, asked him if he thought he would die sasier with his feet tied. The doctor replied that he thought he would. He then stood up in the centre of the trap, with his face towards the west, while Mr. Wright, the jailer, tied his feet with cord.

The cap was then put upon his head, and the rope was adjusted with the knot on the left side, by the Marshal. He raised the cap and called for a glass of water. Those below thought he was going to speak, but it was not so. After a remark with Mr. Smith, he bid farewell to all on the stand, all of whom on that piace left, except Mr. Hoover, the Marshal, and Mr. Smith. Woodward then kneeled in prayer, with his face to the north, and after praying a short time silently, he called Mr. Smith to him, and then engaged in prayer a short time longer, still retaining the kneeling posture. He then rose, and the cap was pulled down upon his face by the Marshal Hoover with his foot upon the spring, waiting the giving of the signal. After about five minutes in prayer, during which he could be seen moving his lips, he (Woodward) gave the signal by throwing the giving of the signal. After about five minutes in prayer, during which he could be seen moving his lips, he (Woodward) gave the signal by throwing the white handkerchofe, as previously agreed on. Marshal Hoover then touched the spring, waiting he seed

fate.

At eleven o'clock, A. M., the unhappy man proceeded to enrobe himself, assisted by Father Callean and the Sheriff. From a glance at the prisoner, we thought he appeared more excited than during mass

thought he appeared more excited than during mass this morning.

The military arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock, commanded by Col. Legg.

After being enrobed, a religious ceremony was performed in the cell, during which time the prisoner was calm, and expressed himself prepared to meet his fate.

At twenty minutes past twelve, the prisoner appeared in the room prepared for execution, accompanied by the Sheriff, under Sheriff, two constables and the clergy, and after confession, took his seat beneath the rope. He was very pale, but unusually calm.

The room, at this time, was filled with the requisite number of witnesses and police: in all, num-

calm.

The room, at this time, was filled with the requisite number of witnesses and police: in all, numbering about forty persons. After con'ession, he took an affectionate farewell of his counsel, and said:—"I forgive the whole world, I hope the priests will pray for me."

At twenty-five minutes past twelve, the Sheriff proceeded to place the rope around his neck and adjust his cap; at this time he was much affected.

At twenty-seven minutes past twelve, the drop was touched. His convulsions were very strong, and continued about five minutes.

After hanging about fifteen minutes, Drs. Patterson and Goodyear, examining physicians, pronounced him dead. Thus ended the unhappy career of O'Donoghue.

The jail was guarded by the Virgil Guards, Capt. E. F. Gould; Spafford Guards, Capt. Henderson; Truxton Light Guards, Capt. Pierce. The military made a fine appearance, and their soldierlike deportment reflected much credit upon themselves.

There was an immense crowd of people outside the jail, all anxious to get a sight of the prisoner. In the crowd we noticed a large number of women, whose curiosity was as much excited as the men's Good order however was maintained during the execution and the preceeding services.

O'Donoghue was born in the province of Munster, Ireland, and was 66 years old; he came to this country thirty years ago, and has been a resident of Cortiand county twenty-five years. He has formerly stated that his real name was O'Neal, and that he shot a man in Ireland, for which he fied his country and assumed the name of O'Donoghue. This, however he denied, and said his real name was O'Donoghue.

O'Donoghue's remains will be taken to McLean for interment.

O Donoghue's remains will be taken to McLean for interment.

Another Railroad Collision in Chloago.
The Chicago Tribene of the 2d instant says:—The western parenger train on the Michigan Central Railroad, came in collision yesterday morning with a construction train on the lilipoid Central track near the works of the American Car Company. The passenger train was due at 5 2 A M; but having been detained at various stations on the road, was, on nearing Calcago, about two hours behind time. On reaching the American Car works, at which point there is a considerable curve and a very high fence, the engineer saw steam issuing from a locemotive abead, when he instantly gave the slarm, reversed his engine, and had just time to keap, his train ran into a construction train that was deposi ing stone at that point, but to the surprise of all it was found that only one man was killed and comparatively few were injured. From the evidence at the Corener's inquest the full facts of the case are elicited.

A core nea's inquest was held upon the body of the man who was killed, and the following we diet was returned:—We, the jury do say that Philip Diech came, to his death by a celli ion between the express train on the Hishigan Central Railroad, and a construction train on the Hishigan Central Railroad on the morning of the latinat; and we the jury do believe that the collision was caused by the carvelessness of John M. Hatch, the conductor of the said Illinois Central train in not keeping out of the way of the rassenger train on the Michigan Central road, in accordance with the printed rules and regulations of the two roads. The jury are also of opinion that the present arrangement is insufficient between the two roads, for n tice or signals to each other when their trains are out of time.

LARGE ESTATE FOR A NEW YORK LADY.—The property of James Gorman, recently deceased in Cincinnati, long of the firm of Strader and Gorman, is valued at \$500 000. Mr. G. was a bachalor, and died without a will. His sister, residing in New York, is the only helr at law, and is now in Cincinnati preparing to take possession of the estate.—Louiselic Cristia.

The Last of the Honumental City

The following particulars of the loss of the steamer Monumental City, of Baltimore, a brief account of which has already appeared in our columns, is from the Sydney Heraid. Capt. W. H. Adams, her commander, is from Boston:—

It is our painful duty to narrate the total destruction of the above noble American steampacket, Captain W. H. Adams, commander, together with the loss of thirty-three of the lives of the passengers and crew, occasioned by her running on a rock in Malagoutta Bay, at about a quarter to 4 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, May 15, on her passage from Melbourne to Sydney. This vessel started from Melbourne on Friday, the 18th instant, and having a fair wind, all on board were light hearted at the idea of having a speedy passage to Sydney. She was progressing at the rate of about 12 knots an hour up to the time of her arriving at the fatal spot, which will be long remembered by the friends of those who are no more, as well as by those who fortunately escaped with their lives. It appears that on the Saturday night previous to the wreck, a captalu on board, well acquainted with the coast, had cautioned those in command that she was hugging the land too closely. This a livice, however, it seems was unheeded, and at the above time the passengers were a woke by the vessel running on the rocks. A scene of coosternation immediately ensued by the passengers and others running about the deck. The sea was then calm,

ivesel running on the rocks. A scene of coosderustion immediately ensued by the passengers and other trunning about the deck. The see was then calm, and all might have been saved, but the captain or detect the engineer to back her, with the intention of getting her off, which proved inefectual; the sails were furied to allay the incessant thumping on the rocks, the commander informing all that he hoped to get her off ad high proved in the proved to get her off a daybreak, it being then quite dark. At 6 o'clo at daybreak, it being then quite dark. At 6 o'clo at daybreak, it being then quite dark. At 6 o'clo at daybreak, it being then quite dark. At 6 o'clo at daybreak, it being then quite dark. At 6 o'clo at daybreak, it being then quite dark. At 6 o'clo at the manning and no water appeared to be made.

The heavy heaving of the vessel now increased, and water began to gain rapidly on the pumps; in a very short time it had extinguished the engine first, made its way intighthe steerage apartments, and appearances began to threaten very scrious results. At this juncture the foremast was cut away, which considerably higher than the stern. The female passengers and children that had been taken on the poop to the captain's o'clock the first boat was lowered and was as speedily dashed to pieces by the breakers; the second met with a similar fate, and the third was drifted away. The only chance of escape from destruction now 'est was by the life boat; this was drawn from the stern of the vessel to the bows, on which the majority of the passengers ware clinging; into it jumped Charles Plummer, a seaman, and in this manner, with a speed of the passengers ware clinging; into it jumped Charles Plummer, a seaman, and in this manner, with a speed of the passengers ware clinging; into it jumped Charles Plummer, a seaman, and in this manner, with a speed of the passengers ware clinging; into it jumped Charles Plummer, a seaman, and in this manner, with a few seaman passengers ware clinging; and to steep a seaman and the seaman

they all got safe to the main land; they reached Twotold Bay on Sunday, the 22d.

The following is the list of those who were saved:

CREW.

Captain W. H. Adams, commander; Edward Vansice, mate; W. V. Cutter, second mate; William Duncan, chief engineer; W. H. Adams, William Pearson, Eugene Broader, assistant engineers; P. Roche, George Middleton, Edmund Waller, Thomas Harem, William Stewart, J. S. Wilson, David Robinson, firemen; J. G. Gay, Hugh Miller, J. Edwards, John Lemon, cooks; J. L. N. Omstead, chief steward; Wm. Kennedy, C. S. Davidson, J. M. Beattie, John McDonnell, James Molloy, Isaac Cohen, stewards; J. G. Ogle, baker; George Taylor, boatswain; William Perkins, carpenter; Thomas Mackle, John Perry, watters; John Higgins, James McEune, M. Connor, John Skinner, John Phillips, coal passers; Charles Plummer, Elijah Beal, William Nelson, Edward Roberts, William Litchfield, Charles Stone, Charles Vine, seamen.

PASENGERS.

Ist class: Mr. McHarrow, Sydney. 2d class: Mr. W. C. Howard, Charles Johnson, John Pisher, James Wheeler, all of Melbourne; Peter Ferguson, Samuel Dick, John Muldred, William Weilly, James Collins, A fred Marsh, John Clune, all of Sydney. The number of persons, as far as could be ascertained, who unfortunately perished, was thirty three: amongst whom may be mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs and child, Goelong; Mr. Urie, stockbroker, Glasgow; Peter Stroebel, Esq., owner; Mrs. Wilson, Charles Sweet, Dr. David Roff.

Mr. W. H. Adams, the captain of this steamer, has addressed a letter to the Sydney Herold, in which, in answer to reports detrimental to his conduct in navigating that vessel, says he is ready, and has offered, through the American Consul, to subject himself to the inquiries of any body of respectable shipmasters. He adds: "It seems to me that the writers of these reports would have the public think that I caused the loss of my ship intentionally, or did not know the position of my ship intentionally, or did not know the position of my ship intentionally, or did not known to the p

causing the loss of the remaining souls on board."

The Steamer Atlantic, sums in Lake Este.—
As everything connected with the attempted raising of this steamer is of interest to a large portion of our ottiers, we give the following account of the proceedings, thus far, which we take from the Buffalo Rough Notes of Tuesday, by whom it was obtained from a person on gaged at work on the deriots.—The boats employed in the work left Buffalo in Monday morning. August 22 We en they arrived in the vicinity of the wreck, the wind had ir creased so much that they found it necessary to go under long point, where they arrived at seven o'clock, P. M. The next morning they endeavored again to go to the wreck, but the wind still being too high, they went into the cut above Long point, where they remained till thursday morning. They then proceeded to the wreck, and got to work at noon, from which time till three o'clock A M of Friday, they were busy in making fast to the stern of the Atlantic From this time till dust at high they were actively engaged in the endeavor to get chains under the bow of the boat, which they were unable to do in con-equence of its being despiy imbedded in the sand. The wind freshening again, they were compelled to put under the Point once more leaving the chains and make fast to them at any time into the morning the found all the buoys at the top, which would enable them to take up the chains and make fast to them at any time. Proceeding again to the spot on Sunday morning, they found all the buoys swept away, and hence their labor thus far was fruities. They came on immediately to Buffalo to procure a new supply of chains, &c., which they secured on Monday, and on that night proceeded again to the scone of their labors.

[From the Washington Instituted. Bept. 1.]

It has been an interested in Fexas land claims, how far the protocol ansexed by our Commissioners. Measure. Sevier and Chifford, in connexuo with Secor Roce, to the treaty of Gondalupe Hidalgo, is binding on the American government as a real diplematic convention, or as an interpretation of that treaty. That protocol was annexed by the Ministers on both sides, without the knowledge or consent of the Senate, and is understood to be, if valid, either as a part of the treaty or as an interpretation of it—an instrument which essentially changes the treaty in some important particular, to the injury of American interests. During the administration of President Polk this protocol was the subject of a warm controversy between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Rosa. A few days before the end of Mr. Polk's administration Mr. Rosa addressed a very able letter in reply to Mr. Buchanan, vindicating the protocol as a diplomatic convention and a part of the treaty. Mr. Buchanan, although he denied this position, went out of office without answering it. Mr. Rosa, having thus obtained an apparent advantage in the argument, communicated a copy of his letter to the Foreku Ministers at Washington, to be transmitted by them respectively to their governments. Mr. Chayton, who succeeded Mr. Buchanan, was informed on good at thority of this proceeding, and immediately resolved to place our government right by a full reply to Secor Rosa. The note of the Mexican finister, unanswered, was eminently calculated to disparage the character of the American government in the view of every foreign court to which he had caused it to be transmitted. The rep y of Mr. Clayton, critten as soon as he learned these facts, was considered a triumphant vindication of the American side of the transmitted. The rep y of Mr. Clayton, critten as soon as he learned these facts, was considered a triumphant vindication of the American side of the treaty, the Mexican protocol was considered a triumphant vindication for the American

ments accompanying the message were so tardily printed that the public had forgotten them before they issued from the Congressional press.

The section of the railroad law of the last session requiring all railroad trains to stop at drawbridges and railroad (not turnoike) intersections, went into operation on the 1st inst., and as a matter of course all the railroad companies in the State have complied with it.

The measure will throw an additional protection around the travelling public, but whether the public will thank the legislature for its caution, in view of the consequent loss of time, is a matter to be decided by experience. The New York road has stopped its trains at each of its five drawbridges since the Norwall accident last spring, and travellers have become accustomed to the delay; but on the other roads of the State the experiment is a new one, and there will, of course, be some grumbling. The railroad commissioners may, however, grant a license to any company to pass draws or crossings without stopping—a power which will not be exercised, we imagine, unless there is a universal demand for it from the travelling public.

The new law is very severe in its penalties upon engine men and other employes of railroad companies, through whose carelessness or mismanagement an accident occurs, declaring them guilty of felony, and inflicting a fine and an imprisonment, which may extend to ten years.

The Explosion at Wherling—The Wheeling Gozette of the 30th ult., says:—The awful accident which eccurred on the wharf yesterday was one of those terrific everts that can neither be foreseen or entirely guarded against. Powder was being removed from a boat to be loaded on a wagon for Ohio, and we understand there were fitteen to twenty kegs on a dray. It is supposed that one keg rolled from the dray, and by some means became ignited, when all, apparently, but one were exploded, sensing the industrious and highly respectate on the property was in window. The dray was entirely smashed to pieces, and the hair burnt

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT EAST ALBANY .- A dis tressing accident occurred at East Albany last evening. A man, who gave his name as James Eigo, aged about thirty-five years, arrived in the atternoon by the Hudson river railway from New York city, and put up at H. Godirey's Boston Hotel. He drank a few titues during the course of the evening, and about 10½ o'clock retired to his room, in the third story of the house. At about 11½ o'clock the arreabout 103 o'clock retired to his room, in the third story of the house. At about 114 o'clock the proprietor of the house as well as several inmates of the bar-room were startled by the falling of some heavy object at the entrance of the door leading to the bar room, and the groans of a person as if in deep distress. Upon running to the door they found the lodger Eigo lying upon some plank at the door. Upon enoeavoring to raise the unfortunate man it was found trat the thigh bone of his right leg had protruded through the flesh, and entirely through a board an inch and a half in thickness. Incredible as this may appear, it is strictly true, and so firmly was the bone driven through the board that it was found impossible to extract it. The sufferer was taken into the house and medical attendance promptly secured. This morning Dootor Alden Marsh and a number of his assistants amputated the limb. Elgo has a wife end family living in Canada, and a father doing business in New York, who has been telegraphed for. How the man could have failen the distance of three stories without killing him instantly is certairly wonderful. It is thought that he was laboring under an attack of manua a prin when he jumped out of the window. His story is, that he thought some men were at the door endeavoring to get in to murder him, and he jumped out of the window to escape.—Albany Cranscript, Sept. 2. Sept. 2.

YACHT RACING ON THE POTOMAC—YOUNG AMERICA THE VICTOR.—The yacht race vesterday on the Potomac, between the George Washington and Young America, resulted in favor of the latter, which heat the rival boat some four miles. It is supposed that the light wind of the day gave the advantage to the winning boat, which is of aeriel construction, while the Washington is large, handsomely built for sea, and rigged for a heavy breeze. Good luck attended the Young America from the beginning to the end. She won the choice point of starting got seventy five yards shead of the Washington in the outset, reached the fort a quarter of an hour in advance, treated all hands aboard and ashore, started again and passed Alexandria, the Washington barrely tonching at the fort, being after her with a sharp stick; but a smart breeze apringing up, just to suit the Young America's sails, she shet off like an arrow, and gained the goal and prize in the distance ahead, as given is there anything ominous in this lead of "Young America" over that great "Old Fogy "George Washington? It looks, as Amos Kendallwould say, "very ominous"—very.—Washington Star, Sept. 2.

Whis Voter Procentiers—The Lexington (Ky.) YACHT RACING ON THE POTOMAC-YOUNG AMER

- Washington Star, Sept. 2.

Whis Voter Proserier. — The Lexington (Ky.) Statesman relates the following as one of the incidents of their late campaign:—A certain democrate young lady, residing in Jessamine, who is a very ardent friend of Breckenridge, got the written consent of a certain young Letcherite that she, the said young lady, might prevent the said Letcherite from voting by any means, fair or foul. Pursuant to this agreement, on Sunday night, after the young gentleman had retired to his bed, she sent a servant to his room, and got all the clothes of which he had disrobed himself; going then to his wardrobe she took all the rest of his clothing and placed them in a secure place beyond the reach of the young man. At a very early hour on Monday morning she, with another young lady, placed herself on the stairs down which the Letcherite must necessarily descend, if he deceer ded at all, and there the two ladies sat all day, keeping their eneaged bird secure until the closing of the poils in the evening, when they allowed him again to go at large. The consequence was that the young Letcherite didn't vote, and Breckenbridge's majority was increased one vote.

From Governor Woon.—We have seen a letter

majority was increased one vote.

From Governor Wood. — We have seen a letter from Governor Wood to Colonel Medary, dated at Panama, New Granada, August 4, which states that without accident he has arrived there, and will leave in the English steamer which left August 5. He states that he has experienced no weather so hot and uncomfortable as he had in Obio before he left; that the thermometer has not been above 82 since he left New York. On the day he wrote it stood at 80. The Governor seems to have had some of the experiences of travelling. He says of the negroes on the isthmus, that unless you look sharp, they will steal the mule from under you, and ride sway before your cress. He cautions Colonal Medary, when he follows hun, to watch the darkies, and pay them no more than be thinks right, without regard to their demands.—Columbus, (Ohio) Statesman.

The Heestin Valley and the Route to the Frenche.

[From the Austin (Inna) American, Aug. 20]
Below we publish an extract from a joster recolored by a gentleman of this city from a friend in HI Pears.
The gentleman who writes has had good copertunities of knowing the truth of what he states:—
A good understanding has extend with the scools and authorities of Hi Pare, and, indeed the whom Date of Chinakus. They joined us in a relieved meeting, manufact to the arrival of Gen. Rush and company.

The Tegas rathroad will be greatly improved in channels and interest and distance by paceting through Hesicaes territory, for which the passits of the country are propared undwithstanding Gev. Lame's about proclemation about us boundary. But now, to increase our embouremental there is a russor that the consumeding effect of the substitution of the Meeting abieth Gev. I ame is pleased to call the disturbed turritory. This whole boundary question I securior to the securior of the figurests of the subject or to affect an ultrotte object of certain persons are sentiama I am disposed to chief at the opposition is Hissouri to the Facilies as day he reinging New of the right of the right of the right of the right on the the figurest results as the confidence of the part of the right of the r

cur ceiginal territory, was to dearins the State of Texas of the right of way to the Pacific at d by height New Mexico under the control of Compose, to asked a dear fer Nissentri to reach the Pacific by means of greens need reac virus; and the pacific by means of greens need reac virus; and the pacific by means of greens need reac virus; and the pacific by means of greens need reac virus; and the pacific by means of greens need reac virus; and the pacific by means of greens need to be part of the same measure;—that by involving us with Menta and areatine pojution applications us with heart and areatine pojution according to a fact the reach the reach the reach the reach the state that the reach is occorrect either the the same taing, take the read along our neutroning the road through half the distance which the can do it she will at the example that the reach the reach of the reach through our mental to get it as the reach of the reach that there, has the reach.

Should this writer's conclusions be correct, it believes us, who are more immediately interacted than any other State, to proone such information as will be the matter before Congress in its proper light. If this is a trick of the Northern party, used for the purpose of getting up an fill feeling towards us by the blexicate, so as to prevent us from passing through their territory it terrays a deeper degree of corruption than one would suppose could have been exhibited by a government officer.

We understand it to be necessary that we obtain the right of way over a portion of the State of Chilwalia, in order to secure the best route for the Pacific road.

This the citizens of that country are willing and anxious should be the case, and, only a few weeks since, joined the citizens of thus did the river in a

Pacific read.

This the citizens of that country are willing and anxious should be the case, and, only a few weaks since, joined the citizens of this side the river in a railroad meeting, having in view the reception of Gen. Rusk and company, and the furnishing proper information to them on the subject of the route.

Now, should a difficulty about the question be raised by the ignorance or design of the officers of our government, it will have the effect to embitted the population of that country against us, so as to prevent for ever the passage of the road across their territory, and thus to give to the northern route at the next session of Congress the advantage over us. The question ought to be discountbered of difficulty, so that the route will have a fair chance in the next Congress. We hope that proper measures will be taken by the Governor and the next legislature to see that the facts are presented properly. And we know no way in which they could be prevented to Congress so well as by our legislature inquiring into it at an early day of the session.

List of patents issued from the United States Petent Office for the week ending August 30, 1858, each bearing that tate:

M. B. Dyott, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in hot air furnaces.

Oliver P. Drake, of Boston. Mass.—For improvement in stove pipe collar.

R. B. Finch, Jr., of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in stove pipe collar.

Thomas S. Gore, of Jersey City, N. J.—For improvement in stoves.

Lansing E. Hopkins, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in stoves.

Benjamin Irving, of Green Point, N. Y.—For improvement in steam holiers. Patented in France, May 12, 1863.

John Krauser, of Reading, Pa.—For improvement in steam holiers. Patented in France, May 12, 1863.

O. S. Leavitt, of Mayaville, Ky.—For improvement in steam holier in hemp and flax breaking machines.

William H. Mitchell, of Brooklyh, N. Y.—For improvement in a machine for distributing and composing type.

Frederick Nishwits, of Williamsburg, N. Y.—For improvement in grain harvester.

Samuel Darling, of Bangor, Me.—For improved

Frederick Nishwits, of Williamsburg, N. Y.—Per improvement in grain harvester.

Samuel Darling, of Bangor, Me.—For improved apparatus for grinding and shaping metals.

Anderew Balston, of West Middletown, Pa.—For improvement in saw mills.

Stephen P. Ruggles, of Boston, Mass.—For improved machine for cutting sheet metal.

Daniel Winslow, of Westbrook, and Parley D. Cummings, of Portland, Me.—For improvement in paper files.

Charles Weston, of Salem, Mass.—For improvement in machines for splitting leather.

Charles Weston, of Salem, Mass—For improvement in machines for splitting leather.
William Wigston, of New York City—For improvement in apparatus for ourifying gas.
Elliot Savage, of Berlin, Coon., assignor to Franklin Reys and Edward Wilcom—For improvement in machinery for cutting and bending metallic discatily Valentine, of Palmer, Mass., assignor to Frankling Valentine, of Palmer, Mass., assignor to Abel Bradway, of Monson, Mass.—For improvement in shingle machines.

P. A. Palmer, of Leroy, New York—Por design for a milkstool frame.

for a milkstool frame.

Frederick Schultz, of the county of Philadelphia, Pa, assignor to Charles and Samuel Gilbert, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For design for a cooking stove.

Garrettson Smith and Henry Brown, of Philadelphia, Pa, assignors to J. G. Abbott and Archites Lawrence, of same place—For design for a parier stove.

Died, in Falmouth, Maine, August 24, Mr. James Debbins, aged 102 years, 5 months and 17 days. Mr. Dobbins was born in Penusylvania, March 7, 1751. At the age of twelve years he removed with his father to the State of Georgia. He served an apprenticeship of seven years to learn the ship carpeter's trade—and wrought at that business till the strong of seven years to learn the ship carpeter's trade—and wrought at that business till the strong of sixteen months, and at the end of that time he again enlisted for the war, and served till peedwas declared, under General Lincoln. He was taken prisoner by the British at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Dand a brother in the awny who was killed. Alter the war he returned home and emoloyed himself at his trade until about the year 1787, when he came to Maine. He married Catharine Pitman, daughter of John Pitman, of Hahlax, in May, 1788. Mrs. Pobbins was born in Richmond, Va., March 7, 177L. He wrought at his trade till about 1801, when he removed to Falmouth, where he resided till his death.

A Scene in a Cincinsati Court.—During the progress of the Flinn case in the Police Court year-ray afternoon, a right down rumpus occurred. The rules of the court require all persons within the bar to be seated. A lawyer, named Garrard, who had been standing some time, was requested by Depaty Marshal Gray to take a seat. He refused, when a quarrel cusued between them in which some not very respectable epithets were used. Gray at tumpied to force the lawyer to a seat, but failing, called to his aid other officers, and with them forced Garrard through the private doorway down into the watchhouse. Garrard resisted with all his power, but was overcome by force; besides, some one struck him over the head with a "billy," inflicting a severe wound. During the scuffle every person in the court room jumped to his feet, and a scene of indescribable confusion followed. It was only by calling others by name, and ordering them to be seated, that the Judge succeeded in obtaining order. Judge Spooner remarked, after quiet had been restered, that this was the first time his court had been disproacd, and he was determined to make those suffer who were the cause of it. He ordered the arrest of all the persons implicated in the disturbance. Garrard was locked up in the watchbouse by Gray, but was afterwards released, had his wounds drawed by Dr. Sparks, and conveyed home.—Cincinnati Times, Sept. 6.

CRIME IN ALBANY.—The following is a statemen of the arrests of persons charged with orimine effences in Albany during the month of August, 18-33.—Whole number arrested, 380.—By Policomen District No. 1, 42; do. do. No. 2, 191; do. do. No. 3, 75; do. do. No. 4, 64; by Franklia Smith, 17; by Geo. B. Johnson, 25; by Geo. Brainard, 18; by Hyers Henderer, 13; B. B. Whalen, 4; Elisha Mack, Jr., 21; other persons, 8. Offences.—Affray, 8; arson, 3d degree, 4; assault and battery, 132; do. do. on officers, 3; do. do. with deadly weapon, 2; bastardy, arson, 3d degree, 4; assaut and actory, 1,2; do do nofficers, 3; do do, with deadly weapon, 2; bastardy, 1; b gamy, 1; burglary, 2; drunk in the strees, 45; embezzlement, 1; faise pretences, 3; forgery, 2; grand lareny, 7; homicide, 1; refusing to support their families, 3; rape, 1; vagrancy, 17; misself aneous, 149.

A "Rich" Gold Placer at North Well-Flat.

We learn from Capt. Cook, of the schooner Sarah, of Provincetown, that on Saturday morning last, while Capt. Daniel Rich, of North Wellifiest, was in Jurusuit of his horse in the pasture, he discovered a large number of blackfish, a species of whale, some of which were high and dry, and others soon run upon the beach. With the aid of his two boys he stocceded in securing no less than eighty-two of the valuable fish, which yielded from seventy-five to eighty barrels of oil, worth from 35 to 66 cents per gallon, or say, in aggregate, \$1,300. A pretty good morning's work.—Boston Journal, Sept. 2.

ISSURANCE.—We learn from a St. John, N. B., paper, that in a case tried in the Circuit Court there last week, it was decided that an insurance policy becomes vitiated in case the premises insured are closed for a temporary space of time, even a day. Families, therefore, desirous of spending a few days in the country, must leave some one at home to take charge of the house, or in default their insurance policy becomes gull and of no effect in case of the